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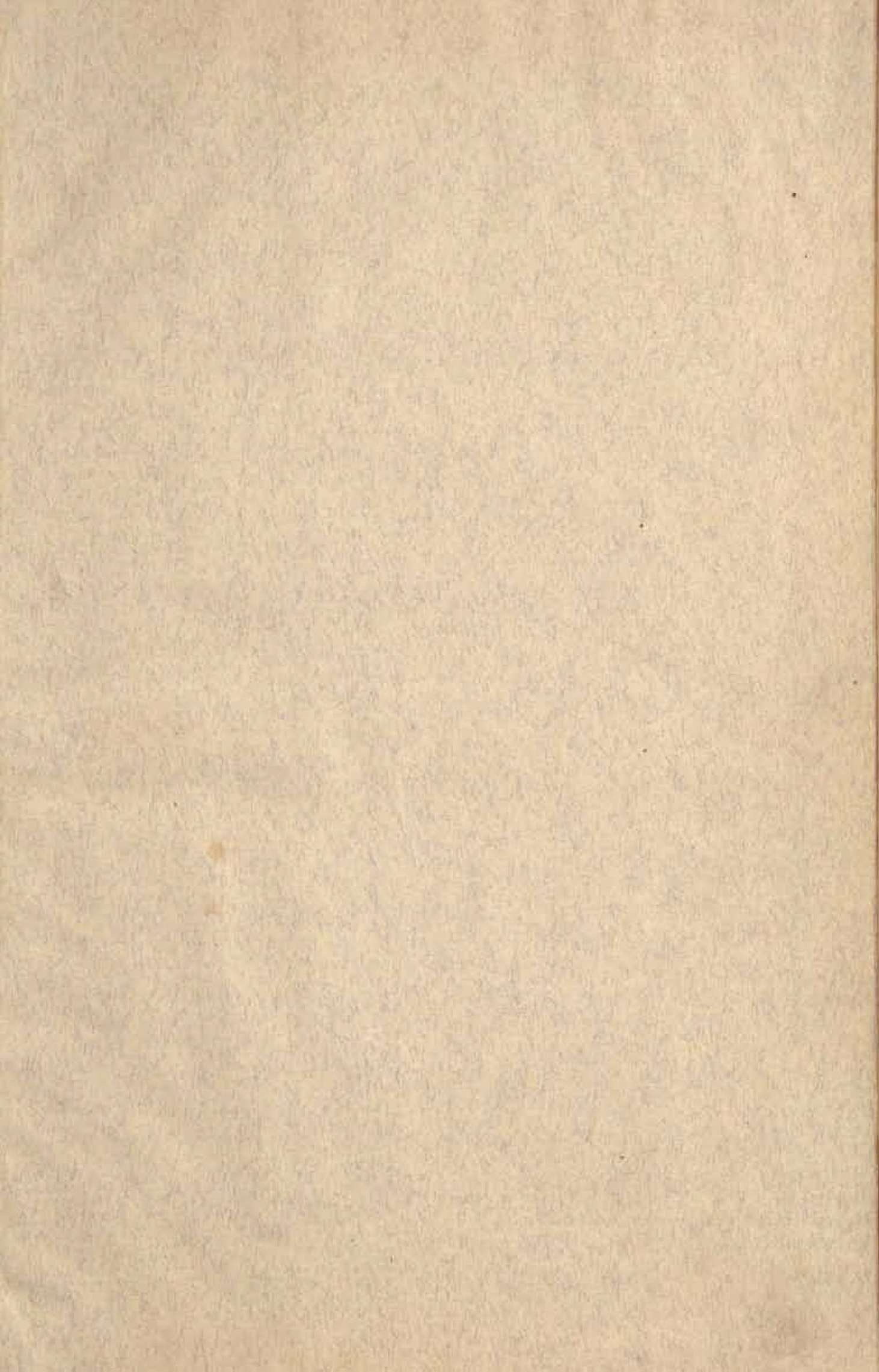
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FOR THE YEAR

1908-09.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.



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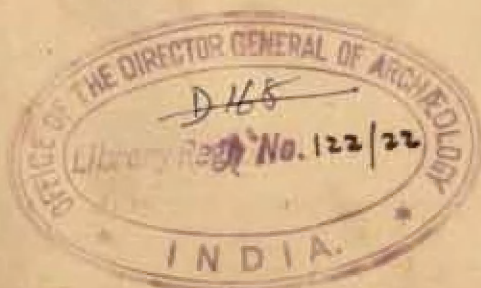
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ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR

1908-09.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. So far as Northern India is concerned, the progress made in the Conservation. conservation of ancient monuments during the past year, has been thoroughly systematic and well sustained. In addition to the ordinary annual repairs, many important estimates of a special character have been carried out both in the United Provinces and the Panjab, while in the Frontier Province and Ajmer, all that was needed (not a great deal, be it said) has been done by the Local Governments. Of the special estimates referred to those relating to the following works deserve particular notice. In the United Provinces: the repair of the east false gate at Sikandarrah; the clearance of débris from Akbar's Palace in the Agra Fort; the re-roofing and repair of the Chattr Manzil at Lucknow; the dismantling of modern additions in the Zenana Palace at Allahabad, and the acquisition of Miriam's Tomb at Sikandarrah, which was purchased by the Local Government at a cost of Rs. 60,000. In the Panjab: the reconstruction of the old Hayat Bakhsh Garden in the Delhi Fort, and of the Shah Burj pavilion, which had been severely damaged in the earthquake of 1905; the restoration of the water channels in Humayun's Tomb; the repair of the Khirki Masjid near Delhi; and the rebuilding of the causeway leading to the tomb of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq. At Ajmer: the repair of the Badshahi buildings. And in the Frontier Province: the clearance of the Buddhist monastery at Takht-i-Bahi. As regards the last mentioned spot, let me remark that the conservation of the ruins both here and at Jamalgarhi is rendered peculiarly difficult owing to the depredations of the neighbouring villagers, and that the remains are not being further exposed, until it is certain that they will run no risk of being damaged.

2. In the Bombay Presidency, also, and in Western Bengal, the year's campaign has proceeded steadily, though slowly, the main achievements of the year in the latter province being the clearance of sand and débris from the compound of the Black Pagoda at Konarak and certain repairs to the Dargahs of Makhdum Shah at Maner and of Bahram Sakka at Burdwan; while in the Western Presidency the most important work has been done at the Caves of Elephanta, at the mosques of Champanir, at Sikandar Shah's Tomb at Halol, at the Jami Masjid at Broach, at the Gol Gumbaz and Jal Mandir in Bijapur, and at the Kallagudi Temple in Degam. There are many fine monuments in the Bombay Presidency still in a sad state of disrepair, and unless the Local Government can see its way to increase the annual allotment to archæology, it will be impossible for them all to be taken in hand before they have suffered irremediable harm.

3. In Southern India, the provision made in the local budget seems to have been adequate enough, but delays occurred in the passing of various estimates, with the result that the amount actually spent was far below the sanctioned grant. The blame for this is attributed, in part at least, by Mr. Rea to the misconduct of his late manager, who, he states, "suppressed a large number of official documents of all sorts, including numerous estimates for conservation repairs". Whatever the cause may have been, it is singularly unfortunate that, when funds were forthcoming, they could not be utilised to the full, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Superintendent in Madras will be able to prevent the recurrence of such delays in future.

4. As to the rest of British India and Burma, good work has been done so far as the local grants would permit, but these have been too meagre for really satisfactory headway to be made. Thus in Burma, the whole expenditure on conservation amounted to Rs. 18,282, of which Rs. 8,307 were contributed by the Imperial Government. In the Central Provinces expenditure was reduced to Rs. 6,743, and in Eastern Bengal to Rs. 5,927. If these sums represent the utmost that can be spared by the local administrations for the upkeep of the monuments committed to their charge, then it is time to ask whether it would not be the better course for the Imperial Government to assume entire responsibility for archaeological works. At present, the Government of India bears nearly the whole cost of the local establishments, and contributes a lakh of rupees each year towards conservation and other special objects. But, in spite of the relief thus given to the Local Governments, some of them are doing less and less each year for themselves.

Ancient
Monuments'
Act

5. Opinions as to the framing of rules and regulations under the Ancient Monuments' Act were obtained from Local Administrations, but proved so completely divergent in character, that the Government of India deemed it useless to coordinate them or to offer suggestions that might make for uniformity in the application of the Act. Later in the year, rules were issued in Burma for the control of excavation in specified areas, under sections 20 and 23 of the Act, and action was also taken in connection with the notification of monuments as protected under section 3, and the prohibition of the removal of sculptures, carvings, etc., without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. In the Bombay Presidency, 169 monuments in all were declared protected under section 3 of the Act, but relatively few in other parts of India. It is greatly to be hoped that all the Local Governments will avail themselves of the provisions of this Act to protect the monuments under their charge. Up to the present I have not heard of the enforcement of the Act leading to any local difficulties or friction; while, on the other hand, in the cases where it has been applied, it is already producing eminently good results.

Listing of
Monuments.

6. Good progress was made by the Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle, in the listing of ancient remains in Rajputana, his labours being mainly devoted to the Udaipur and Jodhpur States, in both of which he succeeded in collecting much valuable material. In the Panjab, the Archaeological Surveyor started what will doubtless prove a very long and arduous task by a tour of inspection through the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts, and practically completed the catalogue for this part of the Province. Further work in the same field was also done by the Superintendent among the Hindu monuments in the Northern Hill States. In Burma, the classified lists are still in process of compilation, but owing to the Superintendent's absence on leave and other causes, relatively little headway was made with them during the year under review. In other circles various corrections and improvements were introduced into the standing lists.

Museums
and minor
antiquities.

7. Well sustained progress has been made in the institution and development of local museums, three more—at Ajmer, Delhi and Khajuraho—having been opened to the public, the building of a fourth having been nearly completed, and various improvements effected in others. As explained in a previous report, the Ajmer Museum, which was formally opened by Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor General, on October 18th, has been established as a central museum for the whole of Rajputana, and there appears to be every probability of the Rajput Darbars co-operating to make the collection thoroughly representative of all classes of antiquities found in that part of India. Already the Jodhpur Darbar has made a present to the museum of a number of valuable inscriptions, and many other most interesting records and images have been brought together by Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha, the Curator, whose zealous efforts are deserving of the highest praise. Indeed, the old Treasury, in which the museum is housed, is already so full of exhibits, that the question has been raised of adding to it some or all of the rooms surrounding the courtyard in which it stands. The same, too, is the case in the new Delhi Museum. The valuable collection of Mughal *objets d'art*, which the Archaeological Department has succeeded in collecting there, have already overflowed the lower floor of the Naubat Khana, and more accommodation will soon have to be found by taking in the upper floor of the building. It is satisfactory to state that a complete catalogue of this small but highly interesting collection

was published during the year by Dr. Vogel, and that the proper maintenance of the museum has been secured by the provision from Provincial funds of an annual grant of Rs. 500. Towards the construction of the Shwebo Museum, which is now all but finished, the Government of India contributed a subsidy of Rs. 500 in 1904 and Rs. 2,000 in 1907. It is designed to accommodate the splendid array of relics discovered in the Shwebawgyun Pagoda, which was built in 1763 A.D. by King Naundawgyi, the eldest son of Alompra. The museum should certainly be of service, as Mr. Taw Sein Ko remarks, in re-awakening an interest in the foreign relations of Burma during the 18th century.

8. In addition to the valuable collections of antiquities obtained in the course of the excavations described below, many other acquisitions were made for the Imperial and Provincial museums, among which the following may be specially noticed. For the Indian Museum, Calcutta: a number of stone implements from Assam, a large collection of clay sealings from Basarh and 1,038 coins, including 14 Indo-Greek, 26 Parthian, 180 Sassanian, 44 Assamese, 14 of the Sultans of Kashmir and 382 Mughal. For the Madras Museum: an inscribed marble trough; 2 Buddhist and 2 Jain stone images, and some copper figurines secured under the Treasure Trove Act. For the Lahore Museum: a large collection of Gandhara sculptures collected some years ago by Lord William Beresford and presented to the museum by His Excellency the Viceroy. For the Delhi Museum: 7 Mughal portraits and 16 old pictures of the Delhi Fort. For the Lucknow Museum, 2 copper plate inscriptions, one of Chandradeva, the founder of the Rathor Dynasty of Kanauj, the other of the Chandella King Paramardideva; a copper vessel containing coins of Sikandar Lodi and an inscribed pedestal from Bhita. For the Poona Museum: 170 coins, including 57 silver coins of the Kshatrapas, and a beautifully carved wooden porch from a temple in Gujarat, which I was fortunate in securing from Mr. Imre Schwaiger. For the Ajmer Museum: the copper-plate grant published by Professor Kielhorn in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 211 ff., and several other historical inscriptions from Jodhpur and elsewhere. And for the Peshawar Museum: several valuable Gandhara sculptures presented by political officers on the Frontier.

9. According to reports received from the various Local Governments, it appears that 6,055 coins in all were examined during the year, of which 165 were ancient, 145 mediæval, 1,160 Pathan, 4,276 Mughal and 47 Assamese. The remainder include some undeciphered or unspecified coins and some modern coins of the East India Company. 2,319 specimens were acquired and distributed to the different museums in India, and 286 were offered for sale.

10. Among the finds from Northern India may be mentioned an unpublished rupee of Farrukh-siyar, while a hoard found in the Jhansi District of the United Provinces contained some rare examples of Akbar and Jahangir, and furnished the names of two more mints of the former Emperor. Interest also attaches to some gold pieces of Shah Alam II, and Alamgir II, and to some copper coins of Malayavarmadeva. Among new acquisitions made in Western India some gold pieces of Muhammed bin Tughlaq, which came from Thana, are valuable, but the most interesting find, perhaps, was one of 6 Sassanian coins, in which the headdress of the King on the obverse is said to be of a unique type.

11. In the field of exploration, the past year has been productive of singularly notable results, foremost among which may be placed the discovery of the famous Stupa erected by the Emperor Kanishka near Peshawar, together with the sacred relics, believed to be those of Gautama Buddha, which it was built to enshrine. As the circumstances of this discovery have already been widely published and are being described in detail in the second part of this report, it is superfluous for me to dwell on them again. Let me remark, however, that there can be no question that these are the actual relics referred to by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tshang in his account of Kanishka's Stupa, and that there is no valid reason to doubt his statement that they were the relics of Gautama Buddha himself. The pilgrim's testimony on this point is confirmed by the size and costly magnificence of the monument enshrining them, which we can hardly believe would have been erected in honour of any relics but those of the greatest sanctity. Where the relics were deposited before they found their way to Peshawar, we are not told; but it could not have been a difficult matter for

Kanishka to obtain well authenticated relics from one or other of the famous stupas within his dominions, and it was natural enough that he should wish to sanctify and enrich his capital of Purushapura by transporting them to it.

12. Of greater historical, though of less popular interest, was the discovery of a unique record relating to the Greek rulers of the Panjab. This important find was made on the site of the ancient city of Vidisa, in the southern extremity of the Gwalior State, and is of value as affording conclusive proof that Greek influence had penetrated as far as Vidisa and Sanchi in the 2nd Century B. C. The record is carved on a stone column of particularly interesting design, and it states that the column was set up as a Garudadhvaja in honour of Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, the son of Dion, who came from Taxila in the Panjab as ambassador of the Great King Antialkidas. It refers also to an Indian king, whose name unfortunately cannot be identified from other sources.

13. In connexion with the question of Greek influence in India, I may mention also the discovery, made by me in the Lahore Museum, of some peculiarly interesting fragments of Hellenistic vases, on one of which is a scene from the well-known play of the Antigone. These vases, which were found some years ago near Peshawar, furnish us with another valuable link in the chain of Hellenistic influence, and are not without significance for the much vexed question of the Indian drama.

14. At Saheth-Maheth I was able, with the help of my assistant Pandit Daya Ram, to go on with the work begun in the previous year by Dr. Vogel. Our operations, this season, were mainly confined to the precinct of the Jetavana, but time was found also to examine a few of the larger stupas in the neighbourhood. Perhaps, the most interesting of these was one known as the Panahiam Jhar, which proved to contain some of the earliest relics that have yet been discovered in this country. The structure is a circular one measuring 54 feet in diameter and built of baked brick carefully laid. The relic receptacle—it can hardly be called a casket—was found at a depth of 4 feet from the existing top. It was nothing more than a rough rectangular slab of stone, with a full blown lotus roughly incised in the middle of one face. In the centre of the lotus a cup like cavity was scooped out, and in this the relics were concealed. They consist of minute fragments of bone accompanied by gold leaf, rock crystal, circular laminae of silver and a silver punch-marked coin of a type which may be approximately assigned to the third or perhaps fourth century B.C., to which date the stupa no doubt belongs. In the Jetavana itself, we succeeded in laying bare several large monasteries, and a number of stupas, comprising probably the most prominent monuments on this famous site. The description of these structures and of the smaller antiquities found in them must be reserved for the second part of this report. Let me note, however, that among the statues was one of a seated Bodhisattva with an inscription in Kushana characters recording the fact that certain images were set up in the Jetavana at Śravasti by some Kshatriya brothers, and that the statues were carved by a sculptor of Mathura. This statue affords yet another proof of the identity of Saheth with the Jetavana Garden.

15. Another site where with Pandit Daya Ram I was able to do some interesting excavations, was that of Mandor in Jodhpur State, the ancient capital of the Pratiharas. Here I laid bare a temple of unusual plan, the ruins of which were buried in a lofty mound at the south-east corner of the old Fort. It consists of a shrine, 19 feet square, perched on the summit of three high terraces, which diminish in size towards the top and are ascended by flights of stairs on the east, north and south sides. The earliest part of the Temple is the sanctum on the top, the lower part of which is referable to the 7th or possibly 8th Century A. D., to which epoch also belong several loose sculptures found among the débris. In the 10th century a *Mandapa* was added to the sanctum; and in the 12th Century, the upper part of the sanctum appears to have been rebuilt, and at the same time the terraces around and below it were added, together with the wall surrounding the whole precinct of the Temple. These three successive epochs can be distinguished by the character of the decorative carvings and the last epoch is also determined by an inscription of Sahajapala, a Chief of the Naddula branch of the Chahamanas Rajputs. This record is valuable as supplying the whole genealogy of the Naddula Chahamanas, of which three members were not previously known, viz., Sahajapala himself, his queen

Padmalladevi, and his grand-father Ratnapala, who was a son of Frithvipala. It also tells us that at that time the temple was known as the [Nara]bhata-svami Temple, from which it may be presumed that it was consecrated to Vishnu.

16. At Sankaram, in Madras, Mr. Rea has carried to completion the excavations he had started in the previous season. On the West Hill, he found two rock cut caves, with a stupa in one of them, as well as hundreds of monolithic stupas of various sizes. On the East Hill, the whole of the west slope proved to be covered with similar groups of stupas converging upwards to an imposing stupa on the summit. Besides these, Mr. Rea found six chapels excavated in the rock with sculptured panels decorating the interior, and, on the eastern summit of the hill, the foundation and walls of a structural chapel surrounded by cells and with a hall and various other buildings round about. The large collection of minor antiquities recovered at this site includes, it may be noticed, numbers of seals and clay sealings and gold, copper and lead coins; stucco images, votive tablets; vases of many shapes and sizes; an ivory dagger; and a black stone celt. Of the coins a somewhat worn gold piece belongs to the Gupta King Samudragupta, who boasts in his inscription on the Allahabad pillar, of having conquered the country in which Sankaram must have been situated. Several of the copper coins belong to the first Eastern Chalukya King Vishnuvardhana, while others are to be attributed to the Eastern Ganga King Anantavarman—Chodaganga.

17. The peculiar mingling of rockcut with structural buildings which we find at Sankaram, is not wholly unknown at other sites in India. But this newly discovered group of remains affords by far the most striking example of the dual method of construction, and entirely refutes the assertion made by Fergusson, that no such combination existed in India.

18. Another Buddhist site where Mr. Rea excavated with successful results is near Ramatirtham, a small village some 7 miles north-east of Vizianagram. The particular hill on which the remains are situate, is known locally as the Gurubakta Konda, a bare and precipitous rock about 500 feet high. On a ledge of this hill, on its north face, Mr. Rea unearthed the base of a large stupa 65 feet in diameter, a tank beside it, three brick *chaitya* halls with stone-built stupas in their apses, and a vihara, 77 feet square, with long rows of cells and massive stone piers.

19. In the Eastern Circle, the long and arduous task of excavating the Black Pagoda at Konarak has been finished, the close of the work being marked by the discovery in the sanctum of numerous carvings of great beauty and value. Prominent among these is the throne intended for the main image—a pedestal of green chlorite measuring 19 feet long by 7 feet wide and adorned with bands of elephants and other figures. It appears that the image designed for this throne was never set up in the sanctum for on the top of the throne was found a smaller pedestal, also of green chlorite, though relatively rough in form, which must have served for a smaller statue pending the time when the larger image should be dedicated. Facts of interest established by this year's finds are that the cult of Jagannath was already in existence at Puri when the Black Pagoda was built, and that at that time the cult in question appertained to the Śaivas and not, as at present, to the Vaishnavas.

20. Finally, it remains to chronicle an interesting discovery that has resulted from the further excavation of the Palace of Akbar in the Agra Fort. It appears that at some time subsequent to the completion of the Jahangiri Mahal, a replica of its façade was erected across the western end of Akbar's Zenana, the two façades together presenting an imposing frontage 430 feet in length, with two high gateways and three towers. The remains of this later façade have now been brought to light from beneath a mass of accumulated débris; they consist of a short length immediately adjacent to the Red Palace, which is standing to a height of some 15 feet above the old ground level and of the plinth of the greater part of the remainder. On the west side of this façade, but bearing no relation to it, two courts measuring 90 feet by 40 feet and surrounded by a number of small chambers have also been revealed.

21. The following account of the epigraphical work of the year is furnished by Mr. V. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist. "The inscriptions copied during the year under review number more than 830. This number does not include the impressions prepared in the Frontier, Northern, Western and

Southern Circles for the revised edition of Aśoka inscriptions by Professor Hultzsch of Halle.

22. " In the Northern Circle, Dr. Vogel has discovered twelve epigraphs, of which eight are inscribed on stone, three on copper-plates and one on a bronze pillar. Six of the inscriptions are from Native States and the rest from the United Provinces. The earliest of them is a Brāhmī record of the 2nd century A. D. from Garhwa in the Allahabad District. The copper-plate of Paramardidēva from Pachar in the Jhansi District is an interesting find. Mr. Tucker has copied 23 Persian and Arabic inscriptions ranging in date from A. D. 1029 to 1840.

23. " In the Eastern Circle, arrangements have been made for taking impressions of all the inscriptions inside of the compound of the Liṅgarāj temple at Bhubanēswar in Orissa. These inscriptions have never been examined carefully. There are about twenty of them, some of which are now covered with whitewash. Dr. Bloch has also found an old forged copper-plate from Eastern Bengal. He thinks the forgery was committed for the purpose of setting aside a genuine grant of land given some three or four hundred years earlier.

24. " In the Western Circle, 69 epigraphs were copied, of which ten are copper-plate grants. Out of the stone inscriptions, 17 are from Aihole in the Bijapur District and the rest from Rājputānā. The most important of the latter is on a stone from Sāmoli now deposited in the Ajmer Museum. It is dated in Vikrama-Saṁvat 703 (646 A. D.) and belongs to the reign of Śīlāditya, one of the earliest Guhila princes of Mewār. An altogether new Paramāra line is brought to light by an epigraph in the *topkhānā* at Jālor dated in Vikrama-Saṁvat 1274. One of the copper-plates is interesting, as it does not register a grant but sets forth rules and regulations regarding fiscal, civil and criminal procedure issued by Vishnushēna at the request of the bania class. Vishnushēna's date is Vikrama-Saṁvat 659 (A. D. 603) and that of his overlord, Sāmāntāvanti, Kalachuri-Saṁvat 357 (A. D. 606).

25. " In the Southern Circle, Mr. Krishna Sastri has discovered fresh caverns with rock-cut beds and Brāhmī inscriptions at Tirupparaṅguṇam, Alagarmalai and Kuppakkuḍi in the Madura District. The Tirupparaṅguṇam hill which is now believed to represent a *liṅga*, contains also Jaina remains. In comparatively recent times the Muhammadans have erected the Secunder Mosque on the summit of the hill. Alagarmalai seems also to have been occupied by the Jains at some time. A seated image with a Vatteluttu inscription mentioning the Jaina teacher Ajjapandi has been discovered on the hill not far from the cavern containing rock-cut beds and Brāhmī inscriptions. The name of this Jaina teacher is already known to us from inscriptions at Āṇaimalai, Aivarimalai, and Uttamapālaiyam in the Madura District and at Vallimalai in the North Arcot District. The natural cave at Kuppakkuḍi is now used by a Śaiva Saṁnyāsīn and is called Jñāniyān-Maḍam. Jaina remains have also been found at Kuppālnattam and Koṅgar-Puḷiyāṅguḷam in the Madura District and at Vedāl in the North Arcot District. Rock-cut caves have been discovered at Tirukkalukkunṅam in the Chingleput District and at Kuppakkuḍi in the Madura District. The inscriptions in the monolithic cave at Pallāvaram near Madras have been examined and found to be the *birudas* of the Pallava King Mahēndravarmā.

26. " The Assistant Superintendent discusses in his *Annual Report* the history of the Pallavas, Gaṅga-Pallavas, Pāṇdyas, Chōlas, Eastern Chalukyas and the Vijayanagara kings in the light of the fresh materials discovered during the year under report. The inscriptions copied in the Bastar State of the Central Provinces at the instance of Dr. Konow throw considerable light on the history of a tract of country which remained practically unexplored until recently. A number of them belong to a new branch of the Sīndas, who claimed descent from the Nāga family. It is interesting to note that some of the inscriptions copied in Bastar are in the Telugu language and alphabet.

27. " The monolithic cave at Tirukkalukkunṅam in the Chingleput District, which must have come into existence during the period of Pallava ascendancy, contains a large number of names cut on the pillars and on the rock in the Roman alphabet with Christian dates accompanying them. These were engraved at the time when the Dutch were dominant in Southern India. Some of the names have been identified with those mentioned in Dutch records. Among them are three Governors of the Coromandal Coast and two Chiefs of Sadras.

28. "In Burma, estampages of fifty inscriptions were procured, six from Myingyan and forty-four from Sagaing. One of the inscriptions was set up by Kyanzittha, the successor of Anawrata of Pagan in 398 B.E. (1036 A.D.), while he was leading the life of an exile in the neighbourhood of Amyin. Another records the existence at Kyauksauk in the Myingyan District, as late as the 15th century A.D., of the heretical sect of Aris who had been suppressed at Pagan by Anawrata on the 11th century A.D."

29. The architectural survey of the Palace buildings at Mandalay was continued, 101 drawings in all being completed up to date. 17 drawings still remain to be made, and it is hoped that these will be finished in the course of the next official year. The brick temple at Bhitargaon was carefully surveyed and a number of photographs of the reliefs found there were taken by the officiating Superintendent, Northern Circle. A systematic survey of the Agra Fort was undertaken by the Surveyor, Northern Circle, and detail plans prepared of several of the buildings there; and in the Eastern Circle the western portion of the Rajgir Hills with their ancient remains were mapped out under the supervision of the local Superintendent. Of the total number of 138 drawings prepared by the Archaeological Department during the year, 68 relate to the Palace buildings at Mandalay, 12 to Akbar's Palace in the Agra Fort, 11 to the Temple of Bhitargaon, and 16 to the various excavations described above. The remainder are of a miscellaneous character. Survey drawings.

30. It should be added that rough drawings were prepared of a number of the more important monuments in Kashmir, but owing to pressure of other work they could not unfortunately be finished. The drawings of Kashmir buildings prepared by Major Cole are marred by many inaccuracies, and the book itself is long since out of print. It is very desirable, therefore, that new and reliable drawings should be published of this highly interesting group of monuments.

31. The Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, notes that excavations were carried out at the instance of a local Engineer in the Panjab without reference to him and the Assistant Superintendent, Southern Circle, reports that the kitchen in the Bhaktavatsalesvara Temple at Tirukkalukkunram was demolished without notice being given to the Archaeological Department. In the latter case Mr. Krishna Sastri fortunately happened to visit the spot in time to copy the inscriptions on the walls before they were destroyed. Contravention of standing orders.

32. Details of the tours accomplished by the Local Superintendents will be found in their respective reports. My own tours took me to Ambala, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Lucknow and Saheth-Maheth, where I was engaged for some weeks supervising the work of excavation. Thence I proceeded westward, visiting Cawnpore, Delhi, Gwalior, Jalgaon, Erandol, Ajanta, and Mandu, and afterwards made my way to Sanchi, Besnagar, Khajuraho and Agra and so back to Simla on February 2nd, 1909. On February 11th I again left Simla for Mandor in Jodhpur State, to direct the excavations in the Fort there, and subsequently visited Karachi, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Sangla Hill, Sarai Kala, Peshawar and Lahore. Tours.

33. Dr. Sten Konow, the Government Epigraphist, left headquarters in April, and visited Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Kashmir, where he remained in camp until the end of September. Mr. Venkayya, who succeeded him, made a tour of inspection through Vellore, Madras, Pallavaram, Chingleput, Madura and a number of smaller places in the Southern Presidency, and afterwards proceeded to Simla *via* Waltair, Calcutta, Benares and Agra.

34. The Reports issued during the year comprised the two parts of the Director-General's Report, eight Provincial Reports, and Parts IV—VI of Vol. IX of the *Epigraphia Indica*; in addition to which Dr. Vogel's Catalogue of the Delhi Museum was also published. The several other volumes noticed in my last Report as being in course of preparation are now in the printer's hands. A catalogue of the Chamba State Museum has been compiled by Dr. Vogel, and is likewise in proof, and another volume of *South Indian Inscriptions* has been taken in hand by Mr. Krishna Sastri. Reports and other publications.

35. An excellent classified catalogue of my library prepared by Dr. Konow (246 pp. 8°) was published during the year under review. It forms a very practical guide to the library, which now contains most of the important Library.

works bearing on Indian Archæology, and should prove of great value to all officers in the Department.

36. 286 volumes were purchased for the library, and 204 were received either as presents or in exchange for our own publications. 13 more sheets of the Indian Atlas Series were also added to the existing set. Among the new acquisitions the following may be specially noticed:—Indian Record Series, 5 vols.; Indian Text Series, 3 vols.; Rulers of India, 27 vols.; Indische Studien, 12 vols.; Progs. of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 36 vols.; Bibliotheca Indica, New Series, 11 vols.

Personal.

37. Dr. Sten Konow resigned the appointment of Government Epigraphist, and Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya Avargal, M.A., who had been Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in the Southern Circle, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, B.A., was promoted to the post of Assistant Superintendent, Southern Circle. Dr. Vogel availed himself of combined leave for 11 months 19 days, with effect from January 15th, 1909, Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Circle, officiating for him. Mr. Taw Sein Ko was absent on three months' privilege leave from January to March, 1909, and a Public Works Officer, Mr. Maung Po Thaung, was selected to act for him. Mr. R. F. Tucker was compelled to take 2 months' medical leave, and during his absence Maulvi M. Shuaib held charge of the current duties of his office.

38. Dr. D. B. Spooner and Mr. A. H. Longhurst were confirmed in their respective appointments.

39. Mr. Natesan, M.A., continued to hold the Government of India Sanskrit Scholarship, and Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., of the M. A. O. College Aligarh, was chosen as Persian and Arabic scholar in place of Maulvi Sadr-ud-din.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Director-General of Archaeology

APPENDIX A.

Special grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special archaeological works, was further supplemented by Rs. 2,000. Out of this sum the following allotments were made :

	R
Madras	5,000
Bombay	11,343
Bengal	6,000
United Provinces	12,500
Panjab	12,000
Burma	8,307
North-West Frontier	4,000
Ajmer	300
Central India	12,000
Excavations	6,000
Library	5,000
Purchase of antiquities	19,000
TOTAL	1,01,440

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department for the year 1908-09.

	R
Southern Circle { Archaeology	20,903
{ Epigraphy	14,936
Western "	23,578
Eastern "	20,764
Northern " { Superintendent	17,524
{ Surveyor	12,893
Frontier "	18,184
Burma "	21,078
Director-General of Archaeology and Government Epigraphist	77,972
TOTAL	2,27,832

Expenditure on Conservation and Excavation, including grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

	R
Madras	22,643
Bombay	31,538
Do. (excavations)	946
Bengal	33,442
United Provinces Muhammedan buildings	1,05,849
Do. Hindu "	5,175
Panjab	55,028
Do. Hindu "	2,930
Burma	18,282
Eastern Bengal and Assam	12,456
Central Provinces	6,743
North-West Frontier Province	2,986
Do. Excavations	4,296
Ajmer	6,370
Antiquities	19,000
Excavations	5,100
TOTAL	3,33,382

Special charges.

	R
Director-General's Annual Report	4,656
Epigraphia Indica	3,491
Other archaeological publications	27
TOTAL	8,174
GRAND TOTAL	5,69,388

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and photographs prepared by the Department.

Drawings—

Southern Circle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Western "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Eastern "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Northern "	{ Superintendent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
	{ Surveyor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Burma "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
Frontier "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Director-General of Archaeology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
TOTAL									138

Photographs—

Southern Circle	{ Archaeology	221
	{ Epigraphy	29
Western "		187
Eastern "		203
Northern "	{ Superintendent	76
	{ Surveyor	214
Burma "		141
Frontier "		97
Director-General of Archaeology		632
TOTAL		1,800

APPENDIX D.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Director-General of Archaeology during 1908-09.

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
1	Gwalior	Gwalior Fort Gateway, from North	6½ × 4½
2	"	Gujari Mahal, view from East	"
3	"	Ditto Gateway, from South	"
4-5	"	Ditto interior verandah	"
6-7	"	Ditto detail of arch, North	"
8	"	Detail of Shish Mahal and Gateway	"
9	"	Ditto interior verandah	"
10	"	Ditto outer ditto	"
11	"	Sas Bahu Temple, interior entrance	"
12	"	Ditto detail of pillars	"
13	"	Ditto interior	"
14	"	Ditto general view from North-West	"
15	"	Teli-ka-Mandir, general view from South-East	"
16	"	Ditto detail on South side	"
17	"	Ditto ditto West side	"
18	"	Ditto detail of gateway on East	"
19	"	Ditto ditto East panel	"
20-21	"	Ditto ditto showing dwarapala	"
22	"	Ditto interior with beams	"
23	"	Ditto detail on South	"
24	"	Ditto ditto of plinth	"
25	"	Ditto detail of main gateway on South	"
26	"	Ditto ditto on West	"
27	"	Ditto ditto of plinth on West	"
28	"	Ditto detail of gateway on North	"
29	"	Ditto standing figure in compound	"
30-31	Udayagiri in Bhilsa Tehsil.	Boar incarnation of Vishnu	"
32-35	"	Figures of Ganga and Yamuna	"
36	"	General view of caves	"
37-38	"	Details of Mahadeva's shrine	"
39-40	"	Column on Udayagiri Hill	"
41-42	"	Column on North side of the village	"
43	"	Detail of gateway of Mahadeva's shrine	"
44-45	"	Rock-cut figures	"
46	"	Figure of Vishnu	"
47-48	"	Detail of frieze	"
49	"	Ditto railing	"
50	"	Ditto pillar with figure of Vishnu	"
51-52	"	Ditto railing	"
53	"	Two fragmentary heads of Vishnu and female	"
54	Besnagar	General view of Heliodoros pillar	"
55	"	Detail of capital with female figure	"
56	"	Ditto two capitals	"
57	"	Ditto gargoyle	"
58-59	Mandu	Ashrafi Mahal, centre gateway with graves	"
60	"	Ditto, detail of walls, North-East	"
61	"	Dharamsala, verandah on South-West	"
62	"	Husain's Tomb, gateway	"
63-64	"	Ditto general view	"
65-66	"	Ditto colonnade	"
67	"	Hindola Mahal, detail of balcony on South-West	"
68	"	Ditto, detail of gateway	"
69	"	Rupmati's Mahal, general view from North-East	"
70	"	Ditto detail of gateway	"
71	"	Ditto interior ditto	"
72	"	Ditto detail of gateway	"
73	"	Ditto plinth of same	"
74	"	Ditto detail of railing of East gateway	"
75	Khajuraha	Bhavanji Temple, general view from South-East	"
76	"	Ghantai Temple, from South-East	"
77	"	Ditto detail	"
78	"	Devi Jagadamba Temple from South-East	"

APPENDIX D—contd.

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
79	Khajuraha	Khandarya Temple from South	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
80	"	Ditto interior	
81	"	Ditto detail of first gateway and steps	
82	"	Ditto detail of balcony	
83	"	Chaturgupta Temple from North-East	"
84	"	Mahadeo Temple from South	"
85-87	"	Temple of Lachmanji, general view	"
88-101	"	Ditto details	"
102	"	Temple of Vishnu, interior gateway	"
103	"	Museum gateway from East	"
104-106	"	Details of same	"
107-128	"	Figures in museum	"
129	Jodhpur	Fort, general view from North-East	"
130-131	"	Do. Zenana Mahal from South	"
132	"	Ditto from South-East	"
133-135	"	Ditto gateway	"
136	"	Ditto general view from North-West	"
137-138	Mandor	General view of excavations from South-West corner	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
139	"	View of 2nd terrace before repair from South-East	
140-141	"	View of Temple after repair of lower terrace, from S.-E.	"
142-143	"	View of Temple, showing lower terrace steps, from N.-W.	"
144-145	"	Detail of upper shrine, from South-East	"
146	"	View of west side of same	"
147	"	View of ruined Fort with paved road	"
148	"	General view of temple, from west wall of Fort	"
149	"	Detail of gateway, north side	"
150-164	"	Details of carvings, mouldings, etc.	"
165	"	General view of Temple near Pachkunda from North-East	"
166	"	Details of doorway of same	"
167	"	Ditto plinth above Temple	"
168	"	Group of Chhatris near Pachkunda	"
169	"	Ajit Singh's shrine, general view	"
170	"	Ditto, ceiling	"
171	"	Rack view of second shrine from South.	"
172-194	"	Detail carvings	"
195-196	"	Interior of Fort, general view from South-West corner	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
197	"	North entrance, with pathway	
198-222	"	Detail carvings	"
223	Erandol	Jami Masjid, from South West	"
224-225	"	Ditto, central mihrab details	"
226	"	Ditto, interior on West	"
227	"	Ditto, detail of Jali work	"
228	"	Interior of Temple	"
229-240	Ajanta	Details of carvings and paintings	"
241-242	"	General views of caves	"
243-244	Hyderabad (Sind).	Details of railings in Tomb.	"
245	"	Interior of Tomb of Mir M. Khan	"
246-248	Karachi	Standing figure of Brahma in bronze	"
249-250	Rohri	Details of decoration on Abdul Kasim-ka-Rauza	"
251-252	Multan	Shah Rukn-i-Alam, general views of tomb	"
253	"	Ditto, details of wooden door at Zenana entrance	"
254-256	"	Tomb of Baha-ul-Haqq, general view	"
257	"	Ditto, detail of south door	"
258	"	Tomb of Shams-i-Tabriz, general view from South-West	"
259-267	"	Tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardazi, detail of tilework, etc.	"
268-269	"	Tomb of Ali Akbar near Surah Miyani, general views	"
270-272	"	Ditto, details	"
273-274	"	Tomb of Ali Akbar's mother, general views	"
275	"	Ditto, detail of windows on west	"
276-8	Sangla Hill	General views of Sangla Hill	"
279-282	"	Details of excavated Tower	"
283-284	Sarai Kala	Views of stupa	"
285-292	Peshawar Museum	Sculptures	"

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
293-321	L a h o r e		
	Museum	Sculptures, terracottas, utensils, etc.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
322	Nirth	Temple, general view from North-East	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$
323-324	"	Ditto details	"
325-327	"	General views of environs and village	"
328-334	"	Miscellaneous antiquities	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
335	Saheth-Ma-		
	heth	Building No. 17, from North-East	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$
336	"	Ditto " 16, from North-West	"
337	"	Chankama, from building No. 3	"
338	"	Building 16, showing west wing and decorated wall	"
339	"	Stupa to North of building 3, from North-West	"
340	"	Building No. 2, from South-East	"
341	"	Ditto " 15, from North-West	"
342	"	Ditto " 15 & 2 from South-East	"
343	"	Ditto " 4 from South-East	"
344	"	Ditto " 10 from South	"
345 to			
346a	"	Ditto " 4 & 10 from North	"
347	"	Ditto " 1 from South-East	"
348	"	Small stupa to East of building 4	"
349	"	Building 14, from North-East	"
350	"	Ditto 8, from angle of No. 4	"
351	"	Ditto 1, view of shrine	"
352	"	Monastery to north of No. 1, from North-West	"
353	"	Building 20, from South-West	"
354	"	Ditto 18, ditto	"
355	"	Temple to North-East of building 3, from South-East	"
356	"	Stupa north of building 5, from South-East	"
357	"	Stupa north of No. 3, shrine, from North-West	"
358	"	Building 5, from North-East	"
359	"	Stupas, North-East of building 13, from South-West	"
360	"	South and West wings of building 13	"
361	"	Building 11, from South-East	"
362	"	Stupa North-East of building 13, from East	"
363	"	Building 12, from North-East	"
364	"	Ora Jhar, structure on top, from North-East	"
365	"	Inscribed pedestal of Bodhisattva	"
366	"	(a) Inscribed Buddha statuette (b) Trimurti;	"
367	"	(c) Inscribed pedestal. Sam., 1177; (d) Head of colossal statue	"
368	"	Terracotta heads	"
369	"	Figure of Ganesa	"
370	"	Fragmentary sculptures	"
371	"	Four terracotta figures	"
372	"	Carved bricks	"
373-375	"	Pottery	"
376	"	Terracotta figurines	"
377	"	Relic casket	"
378	"	Carvings in stone	"
379	"	Moulded bricks	"
380	"	Pottery and figurines	"
381	"	Terracotta and stone figurines	"
382	"	Fragments of stone sculptures, and lid of relic casket	"
383 to			
632	Lucknow	Sculptures in the Lucknow Museum	"

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Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
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Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
Société Asiatique, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
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British School at Athens, Greece.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.
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Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
The Columbia University Library, New York, U.S.A.
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Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
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 Le Directeur de L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Tokio University, Japan.
 Société Historique, Algérienne 2, Place de la Régence, Alger.

II.—INDIA.

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 The Press Room.

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Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

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